

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *ODYNERUS*
(*LEIONOTUS*) FROM AUSTRALIA.

BY P. CAMERON.

Odynerus (Leionotus) bisulcatus, sp. nov.

Black; a small mark, rounded above, over the antennæ, a broad curved mark on either side of the clypeus above two marks, broad on the outer side, gradually narrowed on the inner side, on the pronotum, a small mark on the sides of the scutellum, a small line or mark on the angles of the metanotum, a large mark, longer than wide, transverse at the base, rounded at the apex and below, on the mesopleuræ below the tegulæ, the apex of the latter and a band on the apex of the first and second segments of the abdomen, the second broader and more irregular than the first, and extending on to the ventral surface, where the band is four-lobate, the outer lobes being more developed than the inner, yellow. The knees and tibiæ reddish testaceous, as are also the tarsi, except at the base and apex. Wings hyaline, infuscated in front and at the apex. Clypeus in male entirely yellow. Female and male. Length, 12 mm.

Head and thorax densely covered with fuscous pubescence, that on the head longer and denser than it is on the thorax; the abdomen pruinose, the apical segments pubescent. Front and vertex rugosely punctured, the punctures running into striations below. Clypeus pyriform, longer than broad, shining, strongly but not closely punctured; its apex has a shallow but distinct rounded incision, the sides below forming distinct triangular teeth; above the incision there is a distinct curved depression. Temples broad; behind the top of the eyes is a small yellow spot. Thorax twice longer than wide, transverse in front, the sides at the base above distinctly angled, the part between the angles margined. Mesonotum flattened at the apex, where there are, in the centre, two, three times longer than wide, furrows or depressions. Scutellum flat; the post-scutellum is more prominent, more rugosely punctured, and is gradually narrowed behind. Angles of metanotum somewhat broadly rounded; the metanotum is almost transverse; there is a deep distinctly defined furrow down the middle. First abdominal segment cup-shaped, large, pedunculated shortly at the base, narrowed compared with the second segment; its apex is slightly raised, and there is a short depression in the middle before the apex. The second segment is large, narrowed at the base; looked at from the side the base above is seen to be obliquely depressed; on its basal ventral half is a distinct longitudinal central furrow; the segment is not tuberculate. The male clypeus is yellow; it is longer than wide; its apex is roundly incised, the sides forming triangular teeth; the antennal hook is stout, black, and about three times longer than wide; the spot on the sides of the scutellum is minute, and there is none on the sides of the metanotum; it is more slender, more densely pilose than the female, and the legs are of a brighter, more rufous colour.

Comes near to *O. bizonatus*, Boisd. sec. Sauss.; that species

should be known by the apex of the clypeus being transverse, and having two keels close to the base; its base of thorax, too, apparently is not angled laterally. *O. vernalis*, Sauss., is an allied species; it has a tubercle on the second abdominal segment on the back. Neither with *O. vernalis* nor with *O. bizonatus* does Saussure make mention of the two deep furrows or depressions on the apical half of the mesonotum. In my species they are distinct in both sexes. *O. vernalis* has an indistinct suture on the first abdominal segment. The term "circular," used by Saussure (Vespides, i. 148) to describe the clypeus of *vernalis*, is certainly not applicable to the clypeus of my species in the female, the only sex described of *vernalis*.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF BRITISH WATERBUGS (AQUATIC HEMIPTERA OR RHYNCHOTA).

By G. W. KIRKALDY.

(Continued from p. 64.)

17. A. GERMARI (Fieber). 18. A. CARINATA (C. R. Sahlberg). I discussed these two fully in the 'Entomologist' for 1898 (xxx. 249-51), and figured the palæ in the 'Quekett Journal.' In translating Wallengren's Swedish in the former, however, I made a bad mistake, to which Dr. Bergroth kindly called my attention. "Hvarjämte uppehållsorten synes vara en annan" has no reference to the structure of the bug, but means "the habitat also seems to be different," *germari* having been found in a small lake with muddy bottom, far from the sea; while *carinata* lives in small pools on rocks at the seashore, and, in Lapland, on Alpine rocks.

CORIXA, Geoffroy.

(= *Corisa*, Amyot & Serville; *Macrocorisa*, Thomson.*)

Of the general structure of *Arctocorisa*, but smooth and polished, and the strigil is on the left side of the male. There are two British species:—

1. Pronotum with at least sixteen pale lines . . . *geoffroyi*.
- 1a. Pronotum with not more than fourteen pale lines . . . *affinis*.

1. C. GEOFFROYI, Leach. Generally distributed. The ova are figured by Dufour and others; they are subglobular, pointed anteriorly.

N.B.—The Scandinavian *C. dentipes*, Thomson, has been confused with *C. geoffroyi*, but the intermediate tibiæ are compressly dentate at the base in both sexes. It may possibly be found in Britain.

* Greek *koris*, a bug; Greek *makros*, big.